

expended for any purpose whatever, other than those therein specified; provided however, that in case any particular public improvement for which special appropriation has been made in this Act, shall not require the whole amount of such appropriation, it shall be lawful for the Minister of the Interior, at his discretion, after the said work has been completed, to cause the surplus to be expended on the same island, on any other improvement that shall require for its completion a greater sum than is appropriated to it by this act.

Sec. 3. All surplus of Revenue or money remaining in the Treasury over and above the sum of Three Hundred and Eighty-eight Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-three Dollars and forty-seven cents, by the first section of this act appropriated, on the 31st day of March, A. D., 1853, shall be carried to the credit of the Revenue of the ensuing year; provided, however, that in the event of War, Invasion or Rebellion, His Majesty's Board of Finance may appropriate such sums as may be necessary to meet the expenses arising from such emergency, and the Minister of Finance shall render to the next Legislature a detailed account of all monies expended under this provision.

Sec. 4. It shall not be lawful for the Minister of Finance to allow or cause to be paid out of the Treasury any monies or any other objects or in any greater amounts than are provided in this Act, until after the passage of a new Bill of appropriations.

Approved this 15th day of July, A. D., 1853. KAMEHAMEHA.

KEONI ANA.

## THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1852.

PROGRESS.—The departure of the schooner *Caroline*, Capt. Holdsworth, for that portion of the Pacific designated MICRONESIA within a few days past, gives occasion to notice the enterprise upon which she is bound, and in connection with it, a brief account of the relation these islands sustain to that enterprise.

It is a pioneer CHRISTIAN MISSION to the almost innumerable islands to the westward, including the Caroline, Kingman and other groups between the meridian and 40° north, and longitude 135 to 180 east.

For several years past, the attention of the American Board in Boston has been directed to this part of the Pacific as a field for missionary labor; and all the information to be derived from books of voyages, exploring expeditions, the personal narratives of sailors, and other sources, that could be obtained, has led them to regard it as a promising point upon which to bestow labor, and to which the Christian world would be bound to send the gospel and its attendant civilization.

Acting upon this conviction, that Board appointed, in 1851, three missionaries, the Rev. Messrs. Snow, Sturges and Gulick, with their wives, to proceed, by way of these islands, to their future scene of labor. The latter of the above named gentlemen, is a physician, the son of Rev. P. J. Gulick, and a native of these islands.

In anticipation of the establishment of the Micronesian mission, and with a desire to co-operate with the American Board in extending to others the benefits conferred upon themselves during the past thirty years, the native churches at the Sandwich Islands formed a society, denominated the "Hawaiian Missionary Society," having the sea of its operations at Honolulu. To this Hawaiian Society the American Board commit the main direction, and the main support, of the Micronesian mission; and by it, the missionaries have been received with open arms and a strong determination to co-operate with them, and sustain them in the future with zeal and efficiency.

For several weeks past the three missionaries named above have been at these islands, preparing to embark on their untired work; and we can safely say that they have received, not from the natives alone, but from a large class of foreign residents on the islands, a spontaneous welcome and hearty co-operation, which has cheered their spirits, strengthened their hearts, and sends them on their way with firmer resolves than ever to prosecute their labor of love with energy and self-denying zeal.

A few extracts from the report of the Hawaiian Missionary Society at its annual meeting on the 25th of May, will show how matters stood at that time. It says,

"The report of the treasurer will show, that an encouraging beginning has been made in raising funds from the Hawaiian churches. They have given a hearty response to the calls of this Society. They are ready to give of their substance, and even out of their deep poverty, to aid in the work. Many are willing and anxious to engage personally in carrying the gospel to those who dwell in darkness."

"The present Society, (in Boston,) hail us as co-laborers in the great work of enlightening and saving a dying world."

Besides the three persons arrived from Boston, the report goes on to say, "One of the older members of the S. I. Mission will be deputed to accompany this little band to their field of labor, and contribute his counsel and experience in establishing the mission, and return again to these islands." Two native teachers with their wives, are expected to accompany the expedition, and to remain as helpers in the work, if an opening shall be found for the mission. One of our most promising native preachers will also accompany the expedition, and bring back to his countrymen a report of the land.

"A vessel (the *Caroline*), has been purchased for the use of the contemplated mission, and will be ready for sea in a few weeks. It is believed the native churches will furnish the funds by special contribution, for the purchase of this vessel." They will also contribute poultry, vegetables &c., for the voyage.

"The children of missionaries and ex-missionaries at these islands, propose to support one of their own number, Rev. J. H. Gulick M. D., as a pioneer missionary to this new field."

"Auxiliary missionary societies have been formed in some of the native churches, and it is hoped they will soon be found existing in every church in the islands."

"Shall we not brethren, go forward? Verily we have arrived at a new era in the Sandwich Islands Mission! God's designs in establishing this mission, are beginning to be developed. Thirty-two years have wrought wonders around us. Instead of a barbarous, uncivilized, heathen people,

we are now surrounded with Christian churches and a Christian people, anxious to impart the blessings they have so freely received, to those who are still in darkness, and this Society has been brought into existence as the organ of these churches, in conveying their bounty to the way of life—Surely the voice of Providence is calling upon us to go forward in faith and hope. Trials must be encountered, but the promise, 'Lo I am with you, will sustain and cheer the pioneers in this work of love. And the blessings of many ready to perish, will come upon the Hawaiian churches, and give new life and vigor to Hawaiian piety. Our own families and our own souls will share in this blessing."

Since the 25th of May, when the above report was written, matters have been progressing to their issue. The treasurer reports, as received for the year ending Jan. 1, 1851, the gross sum of

\$3,052.01

And from Jan. 1, to July 1, 1852, 3,088.66

\$6,140.67

Of the above sum, \$949.50 were contributed especially for the purchase of the "Caroline," and all but \$22, by the two native churches in Honolulu.

On the evening of Sunday, the 11th inst., a crowded audience attended at the chapel, where the three missionaries, the two natives and their wives, 10 persons in all, were formed into a Christian church, to be transplanted hence into the midst of Micronesia, as a light in the existing darkness, and which, it is fondly hoped, will be the nucleus of a constellation of Christian churches to be established through the agency of the lately degraded Hawaiians.

The interesting exercise of the occasion alluded to, will not soon be forgotten by these present. The following programme will best show their nature.

1. Invocation, by Rev. T. E. Taylor.
2. Singing, "Wake Isles of the South."
3. Reading the minutes of the Council, for the organization of "the Mission Church of Micronesia," by Rev. S. C. Damon.
4. Reading articles and covenant, by Rev. L. Smith.
5. Consecrating prayer, by Rev. R. Armstrong.
6. Fellowship of the churches, by Rev. S. C. Damon.
7. Charge and instructions, by Rev. E. W. Clark.
8. Remarks in native by Rev. Mr. Kekela.
9. Remarks by Rev. L. H. Gulick.
10. Singing, "Ye Christian heroes go proclaim."
11. Benediction, by Rev. Mr. Snow.

We would most gladly publish a full report of the remarks on that occasion, did our limits permit; but as they will be issued in the next *Friend*, the public will then see them in full.

On Thursday, the *Caroline* was ready for sea, and the little band embarked at the wharf upon their philanthropic but hazardous enterprise, bearing with them the sympathy and best wishes of thousands, who feel a deep interest in their welfare and who remain to be co-operators with them in their life-time work.

The enterprise above noticed is an interesting one, in every point of view. As an evidence of PROGRESS at these islands, its testimony is unequivocal. Besides an unusual readiness to contribute for the support of that mission, many natives well qualified as teachers, are anxious to enlist personally in the service, and two promising young men with their wives, have devoted themselves to the cause, and have gone on this interesting expedition. What a pleasing feature is here presented of the missionary enterprise! It proves that the preaching of the gospel has not been in vain here, and that the schools established by the American mission have not only qualified many for usefulness among their own countrymen, but as teachers for the still ignorant in neighboring groups. The legitimate fruits are now being gathered, the circle is widening, and a reflex influence will soon be apparent.

Another peculiar feature of this enterprise is, that it is entirely peaceful. It goes unarmed, and is constituted, in an equal proportion, of helpless and defenceless females. It has been thought by some, fool-hardy, to venture amongst savage and deceitful tribes without arms for defense. It remains to be seen, whether arms are more or less a protection than kindness and good will. The expedition is fitted out for conquest, but not of a physical and material nature. It seeks to conquer ignorance, degradation, sensuality and all the base passions of human nature, and bring them into bondage to a holy law, which is liberty. The primary object of this enterprise is, doubtless, to confer spiritual blessings; but as they are successful in this main object, secondary benefits must inevitably follow. Civilization comes in as a result, and becomes itself a hand-maid to religion. It is impossible for the sanctions of religion to influence a savage, without at the same time civilizing him. Many theories have been suggested, by men unacquainted with heathen character, for civilizing first, and christianizing afterwards. But from the view we take of human nature, and from the adaptation of cause to produce effect, it is with us an established fact, that there is no other system so well calculated to civilize a heathen tribe, and that will do it so speedily and thoroughly, as that of Christianity. This strikes at the root, while others only lop the branches. And we predict, that if the Micronesian mission is successful, as a mission, it will soon open the way for peaceful commerce to follow in its train, and add its influence in taming the savage. While, therefore, this enterprise may ask our dollars, to be expended here in supplies, buying vessels, paying seamen, mechanics and laborers among ourselves, it will open to us a commerce among these numerous islands that will return a hundred-fold to our own purses, as every successful mission has done, to the point whence it started.

In this view of the case, we would call upon our merchants, ship-owners, mechanics, and business men generally, to invest in an enterprise which holds out such a certainty of a profitable return in a legitimate way. Some twenty years ago a mechanic near Boston retired reluctantly gave a dollar to the Sandwich Islands' mission, and considered it little better than thrown away. But in 1850, that same mechanic received an order from the Sandwich Islands for the manufacture of 20 ox carts, amounting to nearly \$2,000; he then saw and acknowledged that his dollar, given twenty years before, and which he had not forgotten, had been well invested. The illustration applies to thousands in Boston and other cities, and we have not a shadow of doubt that it will equally

apply, twenty years hence, to those who now contribute to sustain the Micronesian mission.

It is a pleasing prospect, in view of the enterprise under consideration, that its success will introduce the printing-press, the common school and the English language into those extensive groups of islands about to be visited by the *Caroline*.—These results always follow the American Missionary into heathen lands, and they are results in which every true friend of humanity cannot but rejoice. They bring blessings in their train of no questionable character. They are appropriate means to an end; their adaptation has been abundantly proved, especially at these islands, and cannot be questioned. They exhibit their own fruits; and however they may be depreciated and sneered at by a few, who neither contribute towards them, or have any sympathy in them, they do rejoice the hearts of the wise and good in every part of the civilized world.

"God speed the *Caroline*," was spontaneously uttered by one of the best men of this community, as she moved out from her berth on her interesting voyage; and we have no doubt that the same ejaculation was uttered by thousands in Honolulu, and throughout the islands, as she spread her canvass to the favoring breeze that was to waft her hence with the messengers of peace. God speed the *Caroline*.

A passenger recently returned from India to Scotland, gives the time occupied in making the trip from Bombay to London at 29 days 9 1/2 hours. This includes 97 1/2 hours stoppages at different points, leaving 25 days 8 hours travelling, from which is still to be deducted innumerable short stoppages for trains and coaches between Trieste and Ostend. The distances are,

From Bombay to Aden, 1,670 miles.

" Aden to Suez, 1,307 do.

" Suez to Cairo, 84 do.

" Cairo to Alexandria, 160 do.

" Alex. to Trieste, 1,340 do.

" Trieste to London, 1,400 do.

" Bombay to London, 6,061 do.

Deducting the stoppages, this journey was performed at the full rate of ten miles the hour, for the whole distance, or equal to passing round the earth at the equator in 105 days.

But this despatch was attended with some inconveniences, for the fast passengers were obliged to leave their luggage behind, and it did not reach London till five weeks after the passengers.

SALE OF THE GOWER PLANTATION. The above

plantation, situated at Makawau Maui, was sold according to previous notice, on Thursday, July 15th, and brought with the buildings \$3010,00.—

Mr. O. H. Gulick was the purchaser. The cattle, stock, and machinery of the plantation were sold in separate lots.

The above plantation was one of the finest on the Islands consisting of about 1000 acres of land.—The buildings on it cost more than double the amount the place sold for. If we were rightly informed at the time, Mr. Gower was offered \$30,000 for the estate some two or three years since, at all events, it was worth that sum when in prime order, and a ready market existed for its produce.

SICKNESS IN HONOLULU.—Several years have elapsed since so much sickness has prevailed in this vicinity, as at present exists. Probably one half of the population, foreign and native, are or have been sick with the prevailing fever, which though not fatal, is in many cases very severe.—The excessive summer heat tends to make it more so.

Very little business has been transacted during the week, and a number of stores and offices have been wholly closed from the absence or illness of clerks and merchants. Our streets have presented more the appearance of a protracted Sabbath than their usual busy stir. We hope the epidemic will soon subside.

We learn that on Lohania not a single foreigner escaped an attack of the fever, but in no case did it prove fatal.

By referring to advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the fine packet "M. A. Jones," sails on Monday next, at 4 o'clock for San Francisco. Better accommodations for passengers are not to be found in clipper ships than the "M. A. Jones" furnishes.

The mail for San Francisco and the U. S., per the above vessel will close at 3 P. M. on Monday.

REDUCTION OF FARE.—Since the establishment of a new independent Steam line, from New York to San Francisco, via Panama, the rates have been reduced one hundred dollars. From Panama to San Francisco, tickets have been sold for fifty dollars; and from Chagres to New York, for fifteen, and ice at that.

NAVAL.—The Am. Frigate *Raritan*, bearing the broad pennant of Com. McCauley, Com. of the Pacific squadron, arrived at Panama on the 8th of June, seven days from Paita. The *Star* of the 13th says, we do not learn that she brings up any later news of the operations of Flores, or of the state of affairs in Ecuador.

We welcome the *Raritan* to our waters, and most cheerfully reiterate the hope expressed by the *Echo*, "now that we have an American man-of-war here, it will be a considerable time before we shall be compelled to announce her departure." The opinion of others to the contrary notwithstanding, we cannot easily be led to the belief that a portion of the Pacific squadron could be employed in better service, than by remaining in the harbor of Panama, through which annually passes more than forty thousand American citizens, and to a considerable number of Europeans. If our men-of-war serves us right this immense American interest has been left for more than a year, without a single national gun for its protection, in case of emergency.

The shipment of gold dust from San Francisco continues to be counted by millions per month. The steamer *California*, which sailed on the 15th of June for Panama, took \$1,906,308.

THE CHINA MAIL.—In the Senate of the United States on the 19th of April, agreeably to notice, Mr. Gwin asked and obtained leave to bring in the following bill; which was read twice, referred to the committee on the Post Office, and Post Roads, and ordered to be printed.

A Bill to provide for a Monthly Mail from San Francisco, via the Sandwich Islands, to Shanghai, in China. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract for a term of five years, and for a sum not exceeding \$1,000,000 a year, with such person or persons as may offer sufficient and satisfactory security, after due public notice, for the transportation of the mails of the United States, upon the best terms for the United States, once a month from San Francisco via the Sandwich Islands, to Shanghai, in China, and back, in steam vessels of not less than two thousand tons burthen, of the best kind of construction, adapted to war purposes and to the navigation of the Pacific Ocean, the same to be ready in the shortest possible time.

### FOREIGN SUMMARY.

The bark *Isabella*, Capt. Wood, arrived on Monday last, bringing the U. S. Mail of May 24. Our dates from San Francisco are to the 30th ult. from N. York to May 24, and London May 8.

The markets in San Francisco were very brisk, and there was considerable speculation in several staple articles. Flour was becoming scarce and had advanced, but arrivals from New York were daily expected, which would supply the market. An improvement continues to be noted in all kinds of sugar.

The lines of steam vessels between N. York and San Francisco are being increased by the addition of new and powerful steamships, and the competition was becoming very brisk. The means of crossing the Isthmus are being much improved, and parties in New York have entered into bonds to complete the Railroad to Panama before the close of 1852. There are only 12 miles now unfinished.

Some eight hundred California emigrants have been swindled out of near \$100,000 in New York recently, by a firm calling itself Palmer & Co. They have as yet obtained no redress.

MUSICAL.—Jenny Lind Goldschmidt is giving her farewell concert in New York, with great eclat. Her husband does wonders on the piano, and an orchestra of 80 musicians, selected from the best, do their utmost to delight the ear.

The Tremont Temple, formerly Theater, Boston, caught fire, on the 31st ult., and in two hours it was a mass of ruins. The entire loss is estimated at \$200,000.

THE VANDERBILT LINE OF STEAMSHIPS on the Nicaragua route, comprises seven vessels of large size, of which three have heretofore been running on this side. An eighth is about half completed, and the keel of a ninth is on the point of being laid.

CALIFORNIA FORTUNES.—It is calculated that out of every hundred persons who have gone to California, fifty have been ruined, forty no better than they would have been had they remained at home, five a little better, four something better still, and one has made a fortune. That seems to be a fair proportion of the California adventures.

The Maine law has passed the Minnesota Legislature, with a proviso for submitting it to a direct vote of the people. The vote throughout the territory is to be taken on the first Monday in April, and if favourable the law goes into force the first of May. Thus we see the extreme West vying with the East for the suppression of the greatest scourge that ever afflicted mankind.

Advertising in English papers is somewhat expensive. The lowest charge for advertising in the London Times is about \$3 a square, and a line announcing a marriage or death, costs seven English shillings, nearly two dollars.

GOOD PAY.—The pay of Louis Napoleon, as President of France, is twelve millions of francs a year, (\$2,130,000), which is about \$192,500 per month, equal to \$6,330 per day.

The Panama Express announces the death, in that city, lately, of St. Louis Durand, aged ninety years. He deceased had a family of over one hundred children! They were all his own children, of the first generation.

Europe contains 3,807,165 square miles; the United States 3,221,525 square miles; so that the United States is nearly equal to all Europe.

The American revolver pistol is about to be introduced into the Austrian cavalry.

Judge McClure of Pittsburgh, in his charge to the Grand Jury, pronounced a high eulogium on the Maine Liquor law, and declared it to be constitutional.

A Frenchman, Mr. Mandi, has, by microscopic observation on teeth, discovered that the tartar which accumulates on the teeth is composed of the remains of dead animals.

Jenny Lind Goldschmidt and husband—the Boston Transcript states, on the authority of a private letter received in that city—contemplate sailing for Europe in May next. It is rumored that they intend to return to the United States and reside permanently at "Round Hill," Northampton.

The grog business in New York appears to be very flourishing. From recent official returns we learn that the number of dwellings is 37,530; places where liquor is sold 6,430; number licensed, 5,199; unlicensed, 1,366; being one grog shop for every six dwellings in the city.

Seven persons, sent out as missionaries from England to terra del Fuego, in 1850, to civilize and Christianize the natives, have been recently discovered to have died there of starvation, the natives being hostile to them, and no supplies arriving from England.

As alluded to last week, Harper & Brothers have purchased the subscription list and copyright of the International Magazine, and that publication will be merged into Harper's Monthly Magazine, which will now have a circulation of over one hundred thousand copies.

The excavations at Nineveh.—Private letters from Nineveh state that Col. Rawlinson, who is now conducting the excavations, accompanied by Mr. Layard, has opened out the entire sepulchre of the Kings and Queens of Assyria. They are, we are told, in huge sarcophagi, with ponderous lids, just as they were deposited more than 3000 years ago.

In the cavity of the whale, a safe and practicable asylum is afforded—not indeed in the stomach, but in another cavity of the same size; this is large, and is provided with a bay or intestines, of considerable size, that whale frequently take into two of their young ones when weak, especially during a tempest. In this vessel are two vents, which serve for inspiration and respiration; and here, in all probability, Jonah was preserved, not indeed, without a miracle, but with that economy of miracle so frequently exemplified in the Scriptures.

GOLD.—The London Mining Journal says:—"The quantity of gold received by Government from Melbourne from October 8th to December 17th, 1851, amounted to 94,843-1/2 oz. value, at 60s per oz. £284, 630 10s."

The quantity of gold received by private hand is taken into consideration, and also that received at Geelong, the weekly gatherings may now be probably put down at £100,000 for the Victoria district, which gives an aggregate for the year of £5,200,000. From the evidence afforded by these statements, it may be fairly estimated that, at the present rate of production, the aggregate yearly value of the gold found in the Australian colonies will probably amount to from £7,000,000 to £8,000,000.

A DRUNKARD MAY FLOG THE RUMSELLER WITH IMPUNITY.—In New York, Mr. Mc Donald was brought before Justice Truman Smith, on the charge of assaulting Wm. Jackson. The complainant keeps a tavern, and the other got drunk therein, when he took a notion to whip the landlord, which he did effectually. The Justice declared that Mr. Donald having drunk himself crazy for the benefit of Jackson, the latter must endure the injuries he received at the other's hand while in such a state, and dismissed the case.

A bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature to vest in Archbishop Hughes all the right and title of the real estate belonging to the various Roman Catholic congregations in his diocese. The enactment of such a bill into law would confer on the Archbishop an exclusive control over a vast amount of Church property. The passage of such a law it is thought would be a violation of the first principles of liberty, and right, and religious independence, and ought not to be tolerated for a moment by any legislative body in an American community.

The following remarks are by the editor of the China Mail, upon the facts published in our last, in relation to the capture of the Robert Bowne.

The Robert Bowne is reported to have sailed for San Francisco, but we understand her real destination was either the Sandwich Islands or the West Coast of South America. In either case the emigrants were upon a very different footing from the shipwrecked sailors who have been rescued "at their own risk and expense" to California. The Colliers shipped for South America are hired laborers; and according to some accounts virtually slaves; but we are told that it is otherwise with those sent to the Sandwich Islands. Fortunately that traffic was first undertaken by a man of much humanity and good sense; and according to the account we have received from one who speaks from actual observation, but who has no connection with or interest in the adventures, Captain Cass of the *Thetis* entered into engagements with the planters in the Sandwich Islands to import Chinese laborers for the Sugar plantations, the planters binding themselves to pay the laborers \$5 a month from the time of their arrival, and the Cooks, House-Servants, and Gardeners were engaged at salaries as high as \$16. And as the wages are not promised merely, but paid, and the coolies are well treated, they are not only content, but have urged their friends at home to join them. The *Thetis* will sail from Amoy shortly with a further supply of such hired servants, the same class of people as those who were on board the Robert Bowne; and in due time we shall learn if the *Thetis* arrives safe, and without another of the frightful tragedies which have successively occurred on board the *Albion*, the *Victory* and the Robert Bowne. We are yet to be convinced that in every case the outrages have been unprovoked, or that they would have occurred had the treatment been different; may, we doubt the service done to justice, humanity, or commerce, by simply hanging the perpetrators of even such atrocities as those committed on board the *Herald*, until it is shown, not to us, but to men of the same class, that the crew were subjected to unnecessary privations, and received no such provocation as they have only one way of avenging. In short, to render the example of any use, it would be necessary to show a probability that under different management they would not have made the voyage without a murmur and without crimes at which civilized humanity shudders.

We republish the following letter from the New York Herald, of May 1st, a sample of the gross falsehoods resorted to by some unknown somebody or nobody here to deceive and excite the cupidity of strangers in relation to these islands, which savors so much of the filibusters of last winter, that we have but little doubt as to the source from whence it emanated. A similar game was practiced in regard to Cuba, and we have among us certain men, well known, who do not hesitate to fabricate falsehoods like the following, to compass their despicable ends.

But we caution the public against such attacks upon a kingdom at perfect peace within itself and with all the world. The statements made are many of them greatly exaggerated, and others too ridiculously false to require refutation. We give them for what they are worth, which is just nothing at all, except to show how easy it is for some men to utter untruths, to exaggerate facts and to deceive the American public by misrepresentation.

OUR HAWAIIAN CORRESPONDENCE.  
Honolulu, Feb. 18, 1852.  
Important from the Sandwich Islands—A Republic in the Pacific Ocean—Association of the Sandwich Islands to the United States.

The day star of republicanism which rose in California, now throws its light across the blue waters of the Pacific, kindling the hopes and exciting the anticipations of all who believe in the great political mission of the United States and her democratic sons. The schooner *Excel* arrived at this port on the 10th inst., in twenty-five days from Raiatea, one of the Society Islands, bringing the intelligence that the natives had thrown off the yoke of Queen Pomare, and established a republic. By private advice, I learn that several Americans were engaged in this important movement, and that some extraordinary changes are looked for in the other islands of the group. Affairs look squally indeed throughout the whole Pacific, for the long continuance of monarchy, and particularly here in the dominions of His Majesty King Kamehameha III. The Sandwich Islands will follow the example of Raiatea in the course of a year or more, and then nothing can stop the progress of the republican sentiment.

The Sandwich Islands since the famous expedition of Capt. Cook, have attracted the attention of the civilized world, as a field for commercial enterprise, and the propagation of the Christian faith among a semi-civilized people. But the Americans, by the United States, the great emigration of American citizens, to the Pacific coast, and the consequent spread of democratic opinions, the rapid production of gold, the probable establishment of several lines of steamships between San Francisco and China, all of which must lead to Honolulu, render the islands of far greater importance than at any former period; and a "manifest destiny" seems to have decided that the sceptre of sovereignty of these ocean gems shall pass from the hands of a weak and imbecile monarch and officials, into those of an enlightened people, willing to employ the rich gifts which a bountiful nature has profusely scattered here, for the benefit of the world. That the days of the present dynasty are numbered is not to be doubted for a moment by any one at all conversant with the condition of affairs in this quarter, and with the wonderful progress of republican ideas among the native population. King Kamehameha III. is very friendly to Americans, and has been frequently heard to express his desire to resign the crown, and retire from the anxious cares of public life, but under the influence of his ministers, and though heartily disgusted with everything connected with his office, is wanting in moral courage to throw off his iron yoke. He is, in fact, entirely dependent upon his servants for money to pay his expenses and support him in his opposition to the movements of the reforming societies.

The citizens of the United States are justly rest assured that this condition of affairs cannot long continue. The Sandwich Islands will be a republic, and with the consent of the King, too, if I am not mistaken, before the 1st of January, 1853. Would it not be well to make the question of the annexation of these important islands to the United States, one of the issues in your next Presidential election? The "Republics of the Pacific" is worthy the attention of politicians. Will you not call their attention to the matter? The Southern States are, perhaps, more particularly interested in the annexation than the Northern, as the soil of the islands is best calculated for the growth of sugar, coffee and tobacco, and would require the introduction of slave labor. A number of American gentlemen among whom is Samuel Braman, Esquire, of San Francisco, have within the last few months, made extensive purchases of land here, with a view to the anticipated change in the form of government, and the raising of tobacco, sugar, coffee, &c., for the supply of California and the Pacific coast. The feeling seems to be quite general that the republic will be declared by the King himself, and that the ministers will be compelled to submit. In proof of this, Dr. Judd has recently—reversing the policy of the British government—issued proposals to several planters, to loan them the government funds at three per cent per month, and take mortgages on their estates as security; and in a note addressed to one of the most prominent planters, he expresses the conviction that the discontented condition of the people renders a change inevitable.

The islands will support a population of several millions, and their climate and geographical position are of the first rank and importance. The industry, enterprise and refinement of the Anglo-Saxon race, are alone wanted to render them the garden of the world, as they now are of the Pacific. A large emigration from California is looked for shortly, and you need not be surprised to hear that the Republic of the Sandwich Islands is a "fixed fact."

The Chinese pay the British merchants fifteen millions of dollars for cotton manufactures, and forty-five millions of dollars for opium grown in the British East Indies, every year.

From the Springfield Republican.  
MESSAGE FROM EDGAR A. POE.

If the "spiritual writings manifestations" are a delusion, they are getting to be something more—something approaching a very ingenious, persistent and unscrupulous attempt to palm an imposture upon the credulous, by men of rare power and genius. From recent developments in this quarter, we are led inevitably, by the plainest deductions of reason and common sense, to the conclusion that there is little or no self-deception in the matter. Either the manifestations are of the general nature that they claim to be, viz.—those of other than incarnate intelligence, or they are the result of a studied deception, and they are, in either case, unequalled in the world's history.

The last number of the *Spirit Messenger* contains a message and a poem, purporting to have issued from the spirit of Edgar A. Poe. The poem, and the prose message introducing it, challenge attention at once, by their intrinsic literary merit, and by a marvellously close alliance to the style of versification, thought and genius of the author, from whose spirit they are alleged to have emanated. They were communicated through the "writing medium," Lydia Tenny. We ask for these productions a close examination, by all who have studied the erratic genius of Poe, who, while their good, bad or indifferent, as a writer, never had a parallel. We may overrate these productions, yet while we are aware of certain limps in the measure, they appear to us to be steeped in the very spirit of Poe, whether they emanated from his spirit or not. The allusion to the "fearful spirit spasm,"—a phrase most felicitous in describing Poe's "life of darkness," the hideous but alluring fancies in which he groined and on which he gloated; the incidental, hardly perceptible, allusion to that one soul that haunted all his poems the "Lost Lenore"—all tend to show that it is the work of a rare master of deception, a most thorough adept in art, or that it is precisely what it claims to be.

We publish these productions without further comment, simply remarking that regarded as a curiosity in literature, we have not seen its equal in many a day:—  
"Listen to me and I will tell you of beautiful things—of thoughts both wild and tender, both soothing and tumultuous, which dwell in a human heart. A question which has moved the minds of millions is, 'What is the end and aim of imagination?'—that is what it implanted in the human organization? What was my mother's story, rushing within itself, upon whose brink I could seem to stand and see what was being swallowed and reproduced—thorns, jagged rocks, beautiful flowers—all in the whirl of this ceaseless current merged."

O, the dark, the awful chasm!  
O, the fearful spirit-spasm!  
Wrought by unreasoned passion,  
In my heart!